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MARYLAND GAZETTE. 253

THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1777.

The AMERICAN CRISIS.
NUMBER III.

By the author of *COMMON SENSE.*

(Continued from our laſt.)

ALL we want to know in America is ſimply this, Who is for independence, and who is not? Thoſe who are for it will ſupport it, and the remainder will undoubtedly ſee the reaſonableneſs of their paying the charges; while thoſe who oppoſe, or betray it, muſt expect the more rigid fate of the jail and gibbet. There is a kind of baſtard generoſity, which, by extended to all men, is as fatal to ſociety, on one hand, as want of true generoſity is on the other. A lax manner of puniſhing juſtice, falſely termed moderation, has a tendency to diſpirit public virtue and promote the growth of public crimes. Had the late committee of ſafety taken cognizance of the teſtimony of the quakers, and proceeded againſt ſuch delinquents as were concerned therein, they had, probably, prevented the treaſonable plans which have been concerted ſince. Not one villain is ſuffered to eſcape, it encourages another to proceed; either from a hope of eſcaping likewiſe, or an aſſurance that we dare not puniſh. It has been a matter of great ſurpriſe, that no notice was taken of the incendiary publication of the quakers, of the 20th of November laſt. A publication evidently intended to promote ſedition and treaſon, and encourage the enemy, who were then within a day's march of the city, to proceed on and poſſeſs it. I here preſent the reader with a memorial, which was laid before the board of ſafety a few days after the teſtimony appeared. Not a member of that board, that I converſed with, but expreſſed the higheſt deteſtation of the perverted principles and conduct of the quaker junto, and that the board would take the matter up; notwithſtanding which, it was ſuffered to paſs away unnoticed, to the encouragement of new acts of treaſon, the general danger of the cauſe, and the diſgrace of the ſtate.

To the HONOURABLE the COUNCIL OF SAFETY of the ſtate of PENNSYLVANIA,

The meeting of a reputable number of the inhabitants of the city of Philadelphia, impreſſed with a proper ſenſe of the juſtice of the cauſe in which this continent is engaged in, and animated with a generous fervour for ſupporting the ſame, it was reſolved, that the following be laid before the board of ſafety.

"WE profeſs liberality of ſentiment to all men; with this diſtinction *only*, that thoſe who do *not* deſerve it, would become poor and *ſuch* to deſerve it. We hold the pure doctrine of univerſal liberty of conſcience, and conceive it our duty to endeavour to ſecure that ſacred right to others, as well as to defend it for ourſelves; for we undertake not to judge of the religious rectitude of tenets, but leave the whole matter to Him who made us.

"We perſecute no man, neither will we abet in the perſecution of any man for religion ſake; our common relation to others is that of fellow-citizens and fellow-ſubjects of one civil community, and in this line of connection we hold out the right hand of fellowſhip to all men. But we ſhould conceive ourſelves to be unworthy members of the FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES OF AMERICA, were we unconcernedly to ſee or ſuffer any unreaſonable wound, public or private, directly or indirectly, to be given againſt the peace and ſafety of the ſame. We enquire not into the rank of the offenders, nor their religious perſuaſion; we have no buſineſs with either, our part being only to find them out, and exhibit them to juſtice.

"A printed paper, dated the 20th of November, and ſigned "JOHN PEMBERTON," whom we ſuppoſe to be an inhabitant of this city, has lately been diſperſed abroad, a copy of which accompanies this. Had the framers and publiſhers of that paper conceived it their duty to exhort the youth, and others, of their ſociety, to a patient ſubmiſſion under the preſent trying viſitations, and humbly to wait the event of Heaven towards them, they had therein ſhewn a Chriſtian temper, and we had been ſilent; but the anger and political virulence with which their inſtructions are given, and the abuſe with which they ſtigmatize all ranks of men not thinking like themſelves, leave no doubt on our minds from what ſpirit their publication proceeds: And it is diſgraceful to the pure cauſe of truth, that men can daily trifle with words of the moſt ſacred import, and play them as mechanically off as if religion conſiſted only in contrivance. We know of no inſtance, in which the quakers have been compelled to bear arms, or do any thing which might ſtrain their conſcience; wherefore their advice "*to withſtand and refuſe to ſubmit to the arbitrary inſtructions and ordinances of men,*" appear to us a falſe alarm, and could only be treaſonably calculated to gain favour with our enemies, when they were ſeemingly on the brink of invading this ſtate, or, what is ſtill worſe, to weaken the hands of our defence, that their entrance into this city might be made practicable and eaſy.

"We diſclaim all tumult and diſorder in the puniſhment of offenders; and wiſh to be governed, not by temper, but by reaſon, in the manner of treating them. We are ſenſible that our cauſe has ſuffered by the two following errors; firſt, by an ill judged lenity to traiterous perſons in ſome caſes; and ſecondly, by only a paſſionate treatment of them in others. For the future we diſown both, and wiſh to be ſteady in our proceedings, and ſerious in our puniſhments.

"Every ſtate in America has, by the repeated voice of its inhabitants, directed and authoriſed the continental congreſs to publiſh a formal declaration of independence of, and ſeparation from, the oppreſſive king and parliament of Great-Britain; and we look upon every man an enemy who does not, in ſome line or other, give his aſſiſtance towards ſupporting the ſame; at the ſame time we conſider the offence to be heightened to a degree of unpardonable guilt, when ſuch perſons, under the ſhew of religion, endeavour, either by writing, ſpeaking, or otherwiſe, to ſubvert, overturn, or bring reproach upon the independence of this continent as declared by congreſs.

"The publiſhers of the paper, ſigned "JOHN PEMBERTON," have called in a loud and paſſionate manner on their friends and connections to "*withſtand and refuſe*" obedience to whatever "*inſtructions or ordinances*" may be publiſhed, not warranted by (what they call) "THAT HAPPY CONSTITUTION UNDER WHICH THEY AND OTHERS LONG ENJOYED TRANQUILLITY AND PEACE." If this be not treaſon, we know not what may properly be called by that name.

"To us it is a matter of ſurpriſe and aſtoniſhment, that men with the word "*peace, peace,*" continually on their lips, ſhould be ſo fond of living under and ſupporting a government, and at the ſame time calling it "*happy,*" which is never better pleaſed than when at war—that hath filled India with carnage and famine—Africa with ſlavery—and tampered with Indians and Negroes to cut the throats of the freemen of America. We conceive it a diſgrace to this ſtate to harbour or wink at ſuch palpable hypocriſy. But as we ſeek not to hurt the hair of any man's head, when we can make ourſelves ſafe without, we wiſh ſuch perſons to reſtore peace to themſelves and us, by removing themſelves to ſome part of the king of Britain's dominions, as by that means they may live unmoleſted by us or we by them; for our firſt opinion is, that thoſe who do not deſerve a place among us, ought not to have one.

"We conclude, with requeſting the council of ſafety to take into their conſideration the paper ſigned "JOHN PEMBERTON;" and if it ſhall appear to them to be of a dangerous tendency, or of a treaſonable nature, that they would commit the ſigner, together with ſuch other perſons as they can diſcover were concerned therein, into cuſtody, until ſuch time as ſome mode of trial ſhall aſcertain the full degree of their guilt and puniſhment; in the doing of which, we wiſh their judges, whoever they may be, to diſregard the man, his connections, intereſt, riches, poverty, or principles of religion, and to attend to the nature of his offence only."

THE moſt cavilling ſectarian cannot accuſe the foregoing with containing the leaſt ingredient of perſecution. The free ſpirit on which the American cauſe is founded, diſdains to mix with ſuch an impurity, and leave it a rubbiſh fit only for narrow and ſuſpicious minds to grovel in; Suſpicion and perſecution are weeds of the ſame dunghill, and flouriſh beſt together. Had the quakers minded their religion and their buſineſs, they might have lived through this diſpute in enviable eaſe, and none would have moleſted them. The common phraſe with theſe people is, "*Our principles are peace.*" To which it may be replied, And your practices are the very reverſe; for never did the conduct of men oppoſe their own doctrine more notoriouſly than the preſent race of the quakers. They have artfully changed themſelves into a different ſort of people to what they uſed to be, and yet have the addreſs to perſuade each other they are not altered; like antiquated virgins they ſee not the havoc deformity hath made upon them, but pleaſantly miſtaking wrinkles for dimples, conceit themſelves yet lovely, and wonder at the ſtupid world for not admiring them.

...ſtituted, and the line in which it ought to operate. We have in this city a ſtrange variety of men and characters, and the circumſtances of the times require they ſhould be publicly known; it is not the number of votes that hurt us, ſo much as the not finding out who they are; men muſt now take one ſide or the other, and abide by the conſequences: The quakers, truſting to their ſhort ſighted ſagacity, have, moſt unluckily for them, made their declaration in their laſt teſtimony, and we ought now to take them at their word. They have voluntarily read themſelves out of the Continental Meeting, and cannot hope to be reſtored to it again, but by payment and penitence. Men whoſe political principles are founded on avarice, are beyond the reach of reaſon, and the only cure for toryiſm of this caſt is to tax it. A ſubſtantial good, drawn from a real evil, is of the ſame benefit to ſociety as if drawn from a virtue; and where men have not public ſpirit to render themſelves ſerviceable, it ought to be the ſtudy of government to draw the beſt uſe poſſible from their vices. When the governing paſſion of any man, or ſet of men, is once known, the method of managing them is eaſy; for even miſers, whom no public virtue can impreſs, would become generous, could a heavy tax be laid upon covetouſneſs.

The tories have endeavoured to inſure their property with the enemy, by forfeiting their reputation with us; from which may be juſtly inferred, that their governing paſſion is avarice. Make them as much afraid of loſing as we are, and you ſtagger their toryiſm; make them more ſo, and you reclaim them; for their fear of the whigs is the more expoſed thereby; and whatever injury their eſtates may ſuſtain by the movements of the enemy, muſt either be borne by themſelves, who have done every thing which have yet been done, or by the tories, who have not only done nothing, but have, by their diſaffection, invited the enemy on.

In the preſent criſis we ought to know, ſquare by ſquare, and houſe by houſe, who are in real allegiance with the United Independent States, and who are not. Let but the line be made clear and diſtinct, and all men will then know what they are to truſt to. It would not only be good policy, but ſtrict juſtice, to raiſe fifty or an hundred thouſand pounds, or more, if it is neceſſary, out of the eſtates and property of the king of England's votaries, reſident in Philadelphia, to be diſtributed as a reward to thoſe inhabitants of the city and ſtate, who ſhall turn out and repulſe the enemy, ſhould they attempt their march this way; and likewiſe, to bind the property of all ſuch perſons to make good the damages which that of the whigs might ſuſtain. In the undiſtinguiſhable mode of conducting a war, we frequently make reprizals at ſea, on the veſſels of perſons in England who are friends to our cauſe, compared with the reſidentiary tories among us.

In every former publication of mine, from Common Senſe down to the laſt Criſis, I have generally gone on the charitable ſuppoſition, that the tories were rather miſtaken than a criminal people, and have applied argument after argument with all the candour and temper I was capable of, in order to let every part of the caſe clearly and fairly before them, and, if poſſible, to reclaim them from ruin to reaſon. I have done my duty

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...ow done with that doctrine, ta... thoſe who yet hold their diſtinct of avaricious miſcreants, who ...ntinent to ſave themſelves, or a ...ators, who were hoping for a diſ... To which may be added, a ſet of ...dependents, who rather than go ...power, would be content to ſhare ...ſuch men there is no hope, and ...only be according to the danger ... and the power that is exerciſed ...

...arrive, in which, by aſcertaining ...ions now, we ſhall be guarded ...thea; for in proportion as the ...queſt, they will be trying the arts ...force of fear, by all the miſchiefs ... in war we may be certain of ... that cruelty in an enemy, and ...ore than uſual parade, are always ... that can conquer, ſtains his mind ...o be brutiſh; and he that intends ...makes too much ſhew of his ...

...e enemy we have to do with, ...e certainty of victory they diſ... and in proportion as diſappoint... ...t, and their apprehenſions of an ...them, they will become cringing ...y cannot be. But our anſwer to ...ion they may be in, is ſhort and ...dependent ſtates we are willing to ...to-morrow, but we can neither ...other character."

...nquer us, it proves, that the ... nor protect us, and our particu... ...h, that any connexion with her ...changing a half defeated enemy ... Europe, by every appearance ...y on the eve, nay, on the morn... and any alliance with GEORGE ...nce and Spain upon our backs; ...attach them to our ſide; there... ...peace, honour, and commerce, is

COMMON SENSE.

...1777.

...Year of the UNION, which

GAZETTE Extraordinary.

...y, *January* 22.

...from lieutenant-general Clinton ...ne was this morning received ...ho arrived in his majeſty's ſhip ...land.

...*port, Rhode-Iſland, Dec.* 9, 1776.

...general Howe's orders to em... ...of Britiſh, and two brigades of ...onjunction with commodore Sir ...make a deſcent upon this iſland, ...ater for the full poſſeſſion of it. ...the town and harbour, we ſailed ...1ſt of December, and arrived at ...ſt ſide of this iſland, on the even...

On the 8th, at day-break, the ...ſuch a diſpoſition of the fleet as ...over the landing of the troops ... above-mentioned bay without ...hen being informed that the ...orks in and about the town of ...ring towards Bristol-Ferry, I ... Preſcott, with the grenadiers ...ntercept them, ſuſtaining him ...der the command of lieutenant-...jor-general Preſcott took two ...w priſoners, and obliged them to ...ſtroy the ferry, and retire to the ...continent. I likewiſe ſent a battalion to take poſſeſſion of Newport, the capital of the iſland, in which were found ſome cannon and ſtores, which the rebels, in their ſudden retreat, had left behind them.

I muſt, as ſoon as poſſible, ſend troops to the iſlands of Connanicut and Prudence, and occupy ſuch other poſts as may be neceſſary for the ſecurity of the harbour.

Having had it in command from general Howe to give your lordſhip the earlieſt intelligence of the ſucceſs of his majeſty's troops, I have the honour to tranſmit this to your lordſhip by capt. Drummond, one of my aid-de-camps, to whom I beg leave to refer your lordſhip for any particulars which you may wiſh to be informed of.

I have the honour to be, &c.

H. CLINTON.

Admiralty-Office, January 22, 1777.

Lieutenant Logie, of his majeſty's ſhip the Mercury, arrived in town this morning from Rhode-Iſland, with the following letter from commodore Sir Peter Parker to Mr. Stephens.

Chatham, Rhode-Iſland Harbour, Dec. 11, 1776.

SIR,

THE commanders in chief in America having thought proper, while the ſeaſon would admit of it, to employ a conſiderable number of his majeſty's ſhips and troops for the purpoſe of making deſcents on that colony of Rhode-Iſland; and lord Howe having done me the honour to appoint me to the command by the (lord Shuldham having leave to return to England by the moſt early conveyance) I directed commodore

to know what the above fleet were
he received for answer, that Lewis
France, and had a right to fit
pleased, without being accountabl

From Albany we learn, that
ceived that a fire had happened
Canada, which destroyed five sto
among other things, the sails an
lish fleet on the lakes.

Extract of a letter from Mor

"I returned last evening from
in the morning, we had a brush,
picquet into their lines, with the
we must have killed several of th
which continued some time."

By intelligence from sundry
ferted, been taken prisoners and
the enemy since the late expe itio
army have suffered in that affair
dred in killed, wounded and mis

That of ours 18 were killed
whom seven are dead, and the re

That of the alted meal which
destroyed, more than one third h
that the medicines and hospital

That general Woolter died
wounds in the action of the 27th
veteran was supposed by some
useful ne's, yet his spirit and acti
last action of his life with undimi

WILLIAMSBU

By capt. Lennis, just arrived,
the 20th of April, we have the
That four armed vessels sailed w
one of 16 guns bound for
stores, and two of 24 guns for
200 tons of lead. These vessels
and only touched at the cape
passengers said, that a number
sitting out in France for the
among them two 36 gun frigate
with dry goods, &c. &c. &c.
meet with the greatest encourage
ly treatment, at Cape Franço
Beggar privateer, belonging to
a Guineaman with 400 slaves,
a safe port on the island of Hi
captain of the sturdy Beggar
know but a little while before,

Capt. Sinclair is also just ar
dry goods, &c. from France;
passenger with him, who has re
in London, but lately thought
with dispatches from our amb
France to the hon. the congre
can States. Capt. Sinclair,
schooner from the Grenades,
2 do. of molasses, and 30 bar
parted with off the coast of No
no doubt she is arrived by thi
that state, as she had a fair win

BALTIMO

Extract of a letter from a gener
ham-Town, date

"I have the pleasure to inf
afternoon, part of my division
landers and six companies of
bold enterprize. They being
of Bonham-Town, and abou
Brunswick. The action conti
a half. The continental troop
the picquets at Bonham, attac
landers out of a wood they ha
to Piscataway-Town. The en
again compelled to give way.
second time; when, upon due
ation with respect to the en
Brunswick, Hariton Landing,
was judged advisable to retire
in excellent order, and our
congratulate you on the adv
enemy's best troops. The
brave, were too proud to surre
them dear."

The enemy allow, by a flag
had killed and wounded, on
one captain, two lieutenants,

ANNAPOL

In COUNCIL, Annapolis, May

SUCH of the collectors of blankets as have not made returns agreeable to the late act of assembly, and there are many such, are desired forthwith to send such as they may have collected to the receivers, according to their commissions, as the public service may not be impeded.

By order,

R. RIDGELY, Cl. Co.

In COUNCIL, April 24, 1777.

THE general assembly having empowered the governor, with the advice of the council, to contract with any person or persons to furnish rations or provisions, either at a certain price for the ration, or by allowing an adequate reward for the trouble such contractor may be at in procuring and furnishing such provisions for the continental troops, while in this state, and the artillery companies and other troops in the pay and service of this state, for the particular defence thereof; every person who is desirous of contracting to furnish the troops in either manner, is requested to send in his proposals in writing, sealed up and directed to the clerk of the council, on or before the third day of June next, at which are intended to be opened and compared the morning following, and the reference given to the best offer.

R. RIDGELY, Cl. Co.

kers from themselves, the public would have nothing to do with it; but as both the design and consequences are pointed against a cause in which the whole community is interested, it is therefore no longer a subject confined to the cognizance of the meeting only, but comes as a matter of criminality before either the authority of the particular state in which it is acted, or of the continent against which it operates. Every attempt now to support the authority of the king or parliament of Great-Britain over America, is treason against every state; therefore it is impossible that any one can pardon or screen from punishment an offender against all.

But to proceed: While the infatuated tories of this and other states were last spring talking of commissioners, accommodation, making the matter up, and the Lord knows what stuff and nonsense, their good king and ministry were gluting themselves with the revenge of reducing America to an unconditional submission, and soliciting each other with the certainty of conquering it in one campaign. The following quotations are from the parliamentary register of debates of the house of lords, March 5th, 1776.

"The Americans (says lord Talbot *) have been obstinate, undutiful and ungovernable, from the very beginning, from the first early and infant settlements; and I am every day more and more convinced that this people will never be brought back to their duty, and the subordinate relation they stand in to this country, till reduced to an unconditional effectual submission; no concession on our part, no lenity, no endurance, will have any other effect but that of increasing their insolence."

"The struggle (says lord Townsend †) is now a struggle for power; the die is cast, and the only point which now remains to be determined is, in what manner the war can be most effectually prosecuted and speedily finished, in order to procure that unconditional submission which has been so ably stated by the noble earl with the white staff (meaning lord Talbot) and I have no reason to doubt that the measures now pursuing will put an end to the war in the course of a single campaign." "Should it linger longer, we shall then have reason to expect that some foreign power will interfere, and take advantage of our domestic troubles and civil distractions."

Lord Littleton. "My sentiments are pretty well known. I shall only observe now, that lenient measures have had no other effect than to produce insult after insult; that the more we conceded, the higher America rose in her demands, and the more insolent she has grown. It is for this reason that I am now for the most effective and decisive measures; and am of opinion, that no alternative is left us, but to relinquish America for ever, or finally determine to compel her to acknowledge the legislative authority of this country; and it is the principle of an unconditional submission I would be for maintaining."

Can words be more expressive than these? Surely the tories will believe the tory lords! The truth is, they do believe them, and know, as fully as any whig on the continent knows, that the king and ministry never had the least design of an accommodation with America, but an absolute, unconditional conquest. And the part which the tories were to act was, by downright lying, to endeavour to put the continent off its guard, and to divide and sow discontent in the minds of such whigs as they might gain an influence over. In short, to keep up a distraction here, that the force sent from England might be able to conquer in "one campaign." They and the ministry were, by a different game, playing into each other's hands. The cry of the tories in England was, "No reconciliation, no accommodation," in order to obtain the greater military force; while those in America were crying nothing but "reconciliation and accommodation," that the force sent might conquer with the less resistance.

But this "single campaign" is over, and America not conquered. The whole work is yet to do, and the force much less to do it with. Their condition is both despicable and deplorable: Out of cash—out of heart—and out of hope. A country furnished with arms and ammunition, as America now is, with three millions of inhabitants, and three thousand miles distant from the nearest enemy that can approach her, is able to look and laugh them in the face.

(To be continued.)

LONDON, *February* 25.

On Sunday night capt. White of the land forces, and capt. Robinson of the royal navy, arrived at lord George Germaine's house in Pallmall, with dispatches from lord and general Howe at New-York, brought by the Bristol man of war, which were carried yesterday by his lordship to his majesty at the queen's palace. Capt. White attended, and had the honour of a conference with his majesty.

The intelligence brought by these officers is chiefly this; the taking of Lee is said to be true; he is confined at Brunswick. The taking of nine hundred or more (but last night the ministerial people said the lots was only seven hundred) of the Hessians at Trenton is also true; they behaved indifferently, having an eye to the preservation of their plunder more than to fighting. Soon after this affair, the Americans, under general Wash crossed the Delaware, and marched to Princeton, where made a regular and steady attack on the king's forces who posted there, with the advantage of an eminence, the building called the college, and other fences. Washington obliged to desist with the loss of between four and five hun The king's troops, (according to this account, which is ad by the ministerial friends to be true) lost about two hundre fifty. The 17th regiment had upwards of one hundred k In consequence of these actions, all thoughts formerly entert of going to Philadelphia were entirely given over; and resolved to narrow or lessen the cantonments of the arm order to keep them nearer together during the winter; and no farther operations would be attempted till summer, a part of the army were going into winter quarters. The g of government admit, that, upon the whole, the news is greeable; and the military gentlemen call the affair at Prin a military check. Lord Shuldham came passenger in the B

The ministers confess that the American officers out-gen our officers in Jersey. After the defeat of the Hes Trenton, lord Cornwallis collected all the British and Ge in Jersey, with an intention of attacking general Wash at Trenton; but after reconnoitring his situation, lord C declined it. Mean while a detachment from general Washi marching to cut off his lordship's retreat to Princeton, f with the 17th and 40th regiments, going to reinforce lord C wallis; an action ensued, in which the two regiments were defeated. But this action gave lord Cornwallis an opport to get away, which he did as well as he could. General D attempted to face upon the Americans, but retreated wi attacking them. All the Hessian colours are taken, to with eight pieces of cannon; and what is of the most co the commissaries stores for the army, which had been pol and laid up at Burlington. This last will prove a greater to our army. The contractors will, no doubt, be glad o Our loss in the Jerseys is thought to be about four hundred ki and ten officers, and about twelve hundred Hessians, three talions of whom behaved very ill.

Yesterday the house of lords passed the bill to enable his esty to secure and detain persons charged with high treaso America, or on the seas for piracy, without a diviso it now lies ready for the royal assent.

PHILADELPHIA. *May* 20.

Extract of a letter from Nantz, dated March 10, 1777.

"The English ministry received the advices of the Hes defeat, or rather surrender at Trenton, long before we h and falsely retailed it to us little by little every post day, pompously blowing up the taking gen. Lee, and endeavou by that means, in some measure to ballance the victories ga by our army; but the arrival of the brigantine Pennet, c Bartlet, in 29 days from Boston, which he left the 2d of F ruary, bringing accounts as late as the 23d of January, has bled us to undeceive the public, by giving every matter in real state. The loss of gen. Lee is much lamented, but hoped he will be retaken.

"War is not yet declared, but Europe seems prepared fo general eruption, and seems to want nothing but the match to the train, which it is hoped will be forwarded by capt Weeks's having taken and brought into L'Orient the Lit packet of 16 guns, and 50 men, which defended herself 45 nutes. She is since sold, with four other prizes at the same t brought in; but the packet being a king's vessel, it is thou it would bring on an explanation between the French and E lish courts. The emperor has published an edict prohibiting emigration of the subjects of his empire, without his permiss which it is thought is intended to prevent the British armies cruiting in Germany, and which, although it may not ext to the electorate of Hanover, will doubtless bind upon the oth petty princes of the empire. England is recruiting as vigorou as possible, but her force will be it is thought, principally nav Our commissaries are yet at Paris, and matters go on very well

WILLIAMSBURG, *May* 16.

An express arrived in town this week from colonel Christia with advice that 96 Cherokee Indians, amongst them a numbe of principal headmen and warriors, had come into Fort Bear near the Big island, who appeared to be in a friendly disposition that Oucunnsetota and the Little Carpenter, with upwards of more, had set out on a visit to the governor and council at Wil liamsburg, and may be expected in a few days; and that the was to be a great meeting of their chiefs in the month of July, t hold a conference, among them the Dragging Canoe, who ha been the chief promoter of the late disturbances.

By a vessel from Cape Nichola, just arrived in North-Carolina we learn that a very bloody engagement happened off the Mole a little while before she sailed, between a French frigate of 1 and an English frigate of 28 guns, wherein the French ves was much shattered, lost 60 of her hands, and was obliged to return into port. This affair had greatly exasperated the peopl at Cape Nichola, who ardently wished for a war, and it was expected daily.

---

* *Steward of the king's houshold.*

† *Formerly general Townsend at Quebec, and Late lord-lieutenant of Ireland.*

In COUNCIL, Annapolis, May [illegible]

quest all persons indebted to the concern in any manner, to make full and immediate payment, which has been too long neglected by many, who, taking advantage of the times,

———— from such conduct lenity ought not to be expected, yet such as have it not in their power immediately to settle their open accounts by payment, are, for the last time, desired to settle the same by bonds.

That branch of the business in the management of our Mr. JOHNSON, in London, will with fidelity be carefully attended to, until the completion thereof; and our friends experience of his past conduct will, we hope, sufficiently recommend him to their future favours, wherever his judgment, for mutual benefits, may direct him to settle.

tf WALLACE, DAVIDSON, AND JOHNSON.

May 6, 1777.

PATAPSCO SLITTING-MILL.

THIS is to inform the public, that the subscriber's MILL is compleatly finished, and now at work, where he rolls NAIL RODS of all sorts, SHEET IRON, thick and thin, and HOOPING of any breadth or thickness, upon as good terms as they can be procured in any of the United States.

tf WILLIAM WHETCROFT.

N. B. A number of NAILORS are wanted, to whom great encouragement will be given, by W. W.

[illegible] 430 acres, about 17 miles from George-Town, the same distance from Bladensburg, 40 miles from Baltimore, and about 40 from Frederick-Town. The farm is in good order, fencing chiefly new, and the fields laid off in such a manner as to be very convenient for pasturage of stock, whereon is a large young orchard just getting into prime, a comfortable dwelling-house, kitchen, barn, &c. about one hundred acres of said land is well situated for meadow, some of which is already cleared and in grass. The main branch of Rock-Creek runs through said land, and affords a valuable mill-seat. Continental or convention currency will be received in payment, and two years credit will be given for one third of the purchase money, on giving bond on interest, with approved security.

w4 JOHN KENNEDY.

P. S. The sale to begin at one o'clock.

April 10, 1777.

ALL persons who have any demands against the late contractors for victualling the Maryland troops, are requested to bring in their accounts to the victualling-office, at the city of Annapolis and Baltimore-Town, in one month from this date, that they may be discharged, as they are desirous of settling their accounts.

w4 BUCHANAN and CUMMING.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK GREEN.

By his EXCELLENCY THOMAS JOHNSON, Esq; GOVERNOR of MARYLAND,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the house of Senate stands adjourned to Monday the eighteenth day of August next, and the house of Delegates stands adjourned to Monday the second day of June; and it appearing to me necessary that there should soon be a meeting of the General Assembly of this state, I have thought proper that the General Assembly should meet on Wednesday the eleventh day of June next; and do therefore, in virtue of the power with which I am invested by the constitution and form of government, hereby appoint the said eleventh day of June for the meeting and sitting of the General Assembly.

Given at Annapolis this twenty-eighth day of May, anno domini seventeen hundred and seventy-seven.

THO. JOHNSON.

By his excellency's command,
R. RIDGELY, Sec.

GOD save the STATE.

In COUNCIL, Annapolis, May 13, 1777.

SUCH of the collectors of blankets as have not made returns agreeable to the late act of assembly, and there are many such, are desired forthwith to send such as they may have collected to the receivers, according to their commissions, as the public service may not be impeded.

By order,
R. RIDGELY, Cl. Co.

In COUNCIL, April 24, 1777.

THE general assembly having empowered the governor, with the advice of the council, to contract with any person or persons to furnish rations or provisions, either at a certain price for the ration, or by allowing an adequate reward for the trouble such contractor may be at in procuring and furnishing such provisions for the continental troops, while in this state, and the artillery companies and other troops in the pay and service of this state, for the particular defence thereof; every person who is desirous of contracting to furnish the troops in either manner, is requested to send in his proposals in writing, sealed up and directed to the clerk of the council, on or before the third day of June next, all which are intended to be opened and considered the morning following, and the preference given to the best offer.

R. RIDGELY, Cl. Co.

May 21, 1777.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there will be a petition preferred to the next GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this state, by a number of the taxable inhabitants in Queen-Caroline parish, praying a division of the said parish.

May 25, 1777.

To be SOLD at public vendue, to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 14th day of June next, at Mr. Thomas Richardson's tavern,

PART of a tract of LAND, called Waters's Purchase, containing 180 acres; Likewise part of a tract called Maiden's Fancy, containing 12 acres, situate near Patuxent river, within six miles of Snowdens-iron-works, in the lower end of Montgomery county, Maryland, agreeable to the last will and testament of John Waters, of Prince-George's county, deceased. The soil is exceeding good, well timbered and watered; the title indisputable, and may be viewed, and terms known, any time before the sale, by applying to Samuel Waters, living near the land. The sale to begin at 12 o'clock, when due attendance will be given by

SAMUEL WATERS, }
And ARNOLD WATERS, } Executors.

May 21, 1777.

TAKEN from two deserters (as it is supposed) from some of the Virginia regiments, as they crossed the river Patowmack, a likely black MARE, about thirteen hands and a half high, five years old this spring, branded IG on her near shoulder and thigh, white face and hind feet, mane and fetlocks lately trimmed, several saddle spots, and prodigious sore back. Whosoever owns the same may have her, by applying to the subscriber, living near Piscataway, on proving their property, and paying charges to

w3 JOSEPH MITCHELL, jun.

NEW PUBLICATIONS in MODERN LITERATURE,

To be SOLD, at Mr. WILLIAM GORDON's in Corn-hill-street, Annapolis, by WILLIAM GREEN, BOOKSELLER, from PHILADELPHIA, whose stay in town will be short.

THE Art of War complete, in three parts, by three French officers.
General Grandmaison, on the service of light troops.
Clairac's Field Engineer.
Howe's military discipline.
Stevenson's Military Instructions.
Home, lord Kaims, his Six sketches on the History of Man.
Leland's New History of Ireland, 4 vols.
Robertson's History of Europe, during the Age of Charles the 5th, 2 vols.
Burgh's Political Disquisitions, exhibiting curious histories of the virtues and vices of mankind, relative to the government of society, 3 vols.
Dudley's Chronicle of the King's of England to George the 3d, with the Wits of Westminster.
Political Pamphlets, from the earliest prospect of Independence, exhibiting the arguments both for and against that measure, by British and American writers, 2 vols.
Professor Cullen's Lectures on the Materia Medica.
Van Swieten's Cures for the Diseases incident to Armies: Containing seventy-two valuable prescriptions, with Extracts from the Marine Practice of Physic and Surgery, by Northcote, Ranby, and Lind. To which are added, Plain, Concise, Practical Remarks on the Treatment of Gun-Shot Wounds and Fractures, with Hints on Camp and Military Hospitals, by Dr. Jones, late of New-York.
Surgeon Bartlett's Gentleman Farrier's Repository.
Blackstone's Commentaries on the Law, 5 vols.
The Young Clerk's Magazine: or, Law Repository.
Seven Rational Sermons, on the following subjects.—1. Against Covetousness.—2. On the Vanity of this Life.—3. Against Revenge.—4. Of Mirth and Grief.—5. The Cruelty of Slandering innocent and defenceless Women.—6. The Duty of Children.—7. Advantages of Education.—Written by a Lady.
Fordyce's Sermons to Young Women, 2 vols.
A Manual of Roman Catholic Prayers, for the use of those who ardently aspire after Devotion.
The Palladium of Conscience: or, the Foundation of Religious Liberty displayed, asserted, and established; exhibited in a collection of Letters to Dr. Blackstone, by Doctors Priestly and Furneaux.
Dodsley's Select Fables of Æsop, and other Fabulists, in three Books.
Burton's Fables of Æsop. To which are added, Fables in prose and verse, with the Proverbs of Diogenes.
Viaud's Surprizing Voyages and Adventures, with the Shipwreck, in three Cantos, by Falconet, the Sailor.
Brooke's History of the Human Heart, in the Adventures of Juliet Grenville, 2 vols.
Johnson's History of Rasselas, Prince of Abyssinia.
Marmontel's History of the Great Belisarius.
Goldsmith's History of the Vicar of Wakefield and his daughters, 2 vols.
Burgh's Art of Speaking, including an Essay upon that Money-getting Art, which is worth its weight in gold.
Battle of Bunker's-Hill, written by a Gentleman of Maryland, with a curious Frontispiece, exhibiting the death of brigadier-general Warren, the designing and engraving of which, cost above sixty dollars.
The death of General Montgomery, at the Siege of Quebec, a Tragedy, with a curious frontispiece, which cost above sixty dollars. To which are added, Elegiac Pieces, commemorative of distinguished characters.
A collection of new plays, 2 vols.

THERE are at the plantation of Charles Jones, on Clean-Drinking, Montgomery county, a stray COW and CALF, and two SHEEP, both ewes: The marks of one sheep are a crop, an under-piece and an over-piece in the right ear, and a crop in the left; the other has a crop and hole in the right ear, and an over-piece taken out of the left: The cow has a crop and slit in the right ear, and a crop in the left, red, and pied backed. The owner or owners may have them again, on proving their property and paying charges. w3

Annapolis, April 2, 1777.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of HUGH HENLEY, late of this city, deceased, are desired to exhibit them properly authenticated; and all persons indebted to the said estate, will, I expect as soon as convenient, make payment to

CORNELIUS GARRETSON, admr.

To be sold, a parcel of medicines, and a large quantity of shop furniture, including six nests of drawers of different sizes; also double flint ground stopped and specie bottles, neatly gilded and elegantly lettered; also mortars, scales, weights, patented medicines, a plaister-pan, &c. &c.

D. KENNEDY.

Annapolis, May 18, 1777.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Dr. Benjamin Kennedy, late of this city, are requested to settle their accounts immediately, and those who have demands against the estate are desired to produce their accounts legally proved, that they may be adjusted

DAMARIS KENNEDY, executrix of the aforesaid estate, or

MICHAEL WALLACE.

WANTED,

A MILLER, capable of managing a merchant mill, such a one may meet with encouragement by applying to the printer hereof.

TTE.

now done with that doctrine, than that those who yet hold their dirtiest of avaricious miscreants, who continent to save themselves, of a tranors, who were h ping for a di-

To which may be added, a list of ty dependents, who rather than ou power, would be content to share Of such men there is no hope; and only be according to the danger m, and the power that is exercised

ly arrive, in which, by ascertaining ersons now, we shall be guarded ets then; for in proportion as the iquest, they will be trying the atta e force of fear, by all the mischiefs but in war we may be certain of iz. that cruelty in an enemy, and more than usual parade, are always He that can conquer, finds his mind t to be brutish; and he that intends makes too much shew of his

the enemy we have to do with, the certainty of victory they dis- And in proportion as disappoint- ber, and their apprehensions of an them, they will become cringing hey cannot be. But our answer to bition they may be in, is short and independent states we are willing to ou to-morrow, but we can neither y other character."

conquer us, it proves, that the is rn nor protect us, and our particu- such, that any connexion with her exchanging a half defeated enemy ies. Europe, by every appearance now on the eve, nay, on the morn- ar, and any alliance with GREAT France and Spain upon our backs; m attach them to our side; there- o peace, honour, and commerce, is

COMMON SENSE.

9, 1777.

irth Year of the UNION, which

ON GAZETTE Extraordinary.

hall, January 21.

ter from lieutenant-general Clinton maine was this morning received, who arrived in his majesty's ship de-Island.

Newport, Rhode-Island, Dec. 9, 1776.

ved general Howe's orders to em- ides of British, and two brigades of n conjunction with commodore Sir to make a descent upon this island, manner for the full possession of it, of the town and harbour, we sailed the 7th of December, and arrived at e west side of this island, on the even- ing. On the 8th, at day-break, the ade such a disposition of the fleet as o cover the landing of the troops, the above-mentioned bay without when being informed that the works in and about the town of retiring towards Bristol-Ferry, I ral Prescott, with the grenadiers o intercept them, furnishing him under the command of lieutenant- Major-general Prescott took two w prisoners, and obliged them to ride the ferry, and retire to the

the enemy, resolved to attempt their march this way; and likewise, to bind the property of all such persons to make good the damages which that of the whigs might sustain. In the undistinguishable mode of conducting a war, we frequently make reprisals at sea, on the vessels of persons in England who are friends to our cause, compared with the residentiary tories among us.

In every former publication of mine, from Common Sense down to the last Crisis, I have generally gone on the charitable supposition, that the tories were rather mistaken than a criminal people, and have applied argument after argument with all the candour and temper I was capable of, in order to let every part of the case clearly and fairly before them, and, if possible, to reclaim them from ruin to reason. I have done my duty

continent. I likewise sent a battalion to take possession of Newport, the capital of the island, in which were found some cannon and mortars, which the rebels, in their sudden retreat, had left behind them.

I shall, as soon as possible, send troops to the islands of Connanicut and Prudence, and occupy such other posts as may be necessary for the security of the harbour.

Having had it in command from general Howe to give your lordship the earliest intelligence of the success of his majesty's troops, I have the honour to transmit this to your lordship by capt. Drummond, one of my aid-de-camps, to whom I beg leave to refer your lordship for any particulars which you may wish to be informed of.

I have the honour to be, &c.

H. CLINTON.

Admiralty-Office, January 22, 1777.

Lieutenant Logie, of his majesty's ship the Mercury, arrived in town this morning from Rhode-Island, with the following letter from commodore Sir Peter Parker to Mr. Stephens.

Chatham, Rhode-Island Harbour, Dec. 21, 1776.

SIR,

THE commanders in chief in America having thought proper, while the season would admit of it, to employ a considerable number of his majesty's ships and troops for the purpose of making descents on the colony of Rhode-Island; and lord Howe having done me the honour to appoint me to the command of the (lord Shuldham having leave to return to England by the most early conveyance) I directed commodore

to know what the above fleet were
He received for answer, that Lew
France, and had a right to fit
pleased, without being accountable

From Albany we learn, that
ceived that a fire had happened
Canada, which destroyed five sto
among other things, the sails an
lish fleet on the lakes.

Extract of a letter from Mor

"I returned last evening from
in the morning, we had a bruth,
picquet into their lines, with the
we must have killed several of the
which continued some time."

By intelligence from sundry
sorted, been taken prisoners and
the enemy since the late expedition
army have suffered in that affair
dred in killed, wounded and mis

That of ours 18 were killed;
whom seven are dead, and the re

That of the allied meal which
destroyed, more than one third h
that the medicines and hospital

That general Wooster died
wounds in the action of the 27th
veteran was supposed by some
useful ness, yet his spirit and acti
last action of his life with undimi

WILLIAMSBU

By capt. Lennis, just arrived,
the 20th of April, we have the
That four armed vessels sailed wi
one of 16 guns bound for
stores, and two of 24 guns for
100 tons of lead. These vessels
and only touched at the cape;
passengers said, that a number
fitting out in France for the
among them two 36 gun frigate
with dry goods, &c. &c. &c.
meet with the greatest encourage
ly treatment, at Cape Franço
Beggar privateer, belonging to
a Guineaman with 400 slaves,
a safe port on the island of Hi
captain of the sturdy Beggar
know but a little while before,
Capt. Sinclair is also just ar
dry goods, &c. from France;
passenger with him, who has re
in London, but lately thought
with dispatches from our am
France to the hon. the congre
can States. Capt. Sinclair,
schooner from the Grenades,
a deal of molasses, and 30 bar
parted with off the coast of No
no doubt she is arrived by thi
that state, as she had a fair win

BALTIMO

Extract of a letter from a gener
ham-Town, dat

"I have the pleasure to inf
afternoon, part of my division
landers and six companies of
bold enterprize. They being
of Bonham-Town, and abou
Brunswick. The action cont
a half. The continental troop
the picquets at Bonham, attac
landers out of a wood they ha
to Piscataway-Town. The en
again compelled to give way.
second time; when, upon due
ation with respect to the en
Brunswick, Hariton Landing,
was judged advisable to retir
in excellent order, and our
congratulate you on the adv
enemy's best troops. The
brave, were too proud to surre
them dear."

The enemy allow, by a flag
had killed and wounded, on
one captain, two lieutenants,

ANNAPOL

In COUNCIL, Annapo

SUCH of the collectors of bla
returns agreeable to the late act of assembly, and there
are many such, are desired forthwith to send such as
they may have collected to the receivers, according to
their commissions, as the public service may not be im-
peded. By order,

R. RIDGELY, Cl. Co.

In COUNCIL, April 14, 1777.

THE general assembly having empowered the go-
vernor, with the advice of the council, to contract with
any person or persons to furnish rations or provisions,
either at a certain price for the ration, or by allowing
an adequate reward for the trouble such contractor may
be at in procuring and furnishing such provisions for
the continental troops, while in this state, and the ar-
tillery companies and other troops in the pay and ser-
vice of this state, for the particular defence thereof;
every person who is desirous of contracting to furnish
the troops in either manner, is requested to send in his
proposals in writing, sealed up and directed to the
clerk of the council, on or before the third day of June
next, all which are intended to be opened and com-
pared the morning following, and the preference given
to the best offer.

R. RIDGELY, Cl. Co.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Annapolis, May 27, 1777.

DESERTED, the 11th of January last, from Captain John Fulford's company of artillery, JAMES HARDESTY, a matross in said company. He is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, light complexion, short brown hair, gray eyes, has several small scars on his hands, and full faced. He obtained a furlough the 11th of January last, he being then sick, to go to his mother's, who lives in Calvert county, about three miles from Mr. Hillary Wilson's, has since recovered his health, and not returned.

Whoever takes up said deserter, brings him to Annapolis, and delivers him to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward.

JOHN FULFORD.

Annapolis, May 26, 1777.

DESERTED, from Capt. Anderson's company of Col. Thomas Price's regiment, the following men, NATHAN MADDEN, a spare made man; had on when he deserted, a brown coat faced with red, a brown cloth waistcoat, a pair of country linen trousers, a low caster hat, good shoes and stockings, dark brown hair very short, about five feet eight or nine inches high; he is country born, and about twenty-two years of age.

THOMAS BUCKLEY, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; had on a white linen coat and waistcoat, white linen breeches, a country made shirt, thread stockings, and good shoes, a caster hat about half worn, light coloured short hair, about nineteen years of age, a country born man.—Whoever apprehends the said deserters, shall receive twenty dollars for each.

TAKEN up as a stray, at the plantation of the subscriber, in Frederick county, Tom's-Creek hundred, an iron-gray mare about three years old, with a star in her forehead, neither docked nor branded. The owner may have her on proving property and paying charges.

DANIEL M'CORMACK.

TAKEN up some days past, opposite the seven Mounts, above the mouth of Magothy, a carvel-work BOAT, about 12 feet keel, with some of her plank started. The owner, proving his property, may have her again, on paying the charges of this advertisement, with some allowance to the negroes who took care of her.

JOHN TRIDGEL.

Calvert county, Patuxent River, May 22, 1777.

THE subscriber has taken up a small flat-bottom BOAT, near Lyon's-Creek, that wanted much repair. The owner may have it again, on proving property and paying charges.

SAMUEL NORTHEY.

†† *Advertisements omitted this week will be inserted in our next.*

Prince George county, Maryland, May 3, 1777.

To be SOLD at public vendue, on Saturday the 31st of May, 1777, pursuant to the will of John Ducker, deceased, at Mr. Joshua Watts,

A TRACT of LAND, containing one hundred and forty-two acres well watered and timbered, with only about thirty acres fresh cleared and under a good fence, situated on the main road leading from Annapolis to Piscataway-Town, within eight miles of Elk Ridge Landing, and nine of Indian Landing, two principal landings for market. Any person desirous of purchasing may view the premises, by applying to Mr. Joshua Watts, who lives adjoining to the said land, and shew the same. The terms of purchase will be made known on the day of sale.

CASSANDRA DUCKER, Executrix.

N. B. There will be several young negroes and horses to be sold on the same day. w2

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

Annapolis, April 28, 1777.

DESERTED from the ship DEFENCE, some time ago, BENJAMIN HOBBS, and was seen in this city this inhabitant: He is a thick, well-made fellow, about five feet five inches high, of a swarthy complexion, black hair that curls behind; had on a black jacket and a hunting-shirt under it, a pair of trousers, old stockings and shoes. Whoever takes up said Hobbs, and delivers him to the ship, shall be intitled to the above reward; and should the ship not be in the state, he is to be put on board some of the gallies.

GEO. COOK.

To be SOLD, at public vendue, on Tuesday the 3d day of June next, at the dwelling-house of the late Benjamin Harrison, at West-River, for sterling cash, continental or convention currency,

A Parcel of healthy NEGROES, consisting of men, women, and children, amongst whom are two young fellows that are very good sawyers.

SAM. HARRISON, } Executors.
SAM. HARRISON, jun. }

w3 Annapolis, May 12, 1777.

NECESSITY COMPELS THE MEASURE.

THE term of the COPARTNERSHIP between WALLACE, DAVIDSON, AND JOHNSON, having expired on the first day of January last, and the present cruel and unjust war prosecuting by Great-Britain against the freedom of America, rendering it impracticable to renew the same; notice is hereby given, that by mutual consent the said PARTNERSHIP was dissolved on that day accordingly: It is necessary, therefore, our affairs be settled; wherefore we earnestly request all persons indebted to the concern in any manner, to make full and immediate payment, which has been too long neglected by many, who, taking advantage of the times,

——— from such conduct lenity ought not to be expected, yet such as have it not in their power immediately to settle their open accounts by payment, are, for the last time, desired to settle the same by bonds.

That branch of the business in the management of our Mr. JOHNSON, in London, will with fidelity be carefully attended to, until the completion thereof; and our friends experience of his past conduct will, we hope, sufficiently recommend him to their future favours, wherever his judgment, for mutual benefits, may direct him to settle. tf

WALLACE, DAVIDSON, AND JOHNSON.

May 13, 1777.

STOLEN or strayed from the subscriber, about the fourth day of April last, a black HORSE, with a star in his forehead, switch tail, paces, trots, and gallops, shod all round, about fourteen hands high, and nine years old; brand, if any, not perceptible. Whoever brings and delivers the said horse to me, at the city of Annapolis, shall receive twenty shillings, paid by w4 JAMES TAYLOR.

Alexandria, April 26, 1777.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD

For apprehending the following prisoners, who made their escape last night, about 12 o'clock, viz.

BARTLETT GOODRICH, James Parker, George Blair, John Cunningham, John Rothery, Josiah Rogers, John Todd, William Nicholls, and John Duncan. It is expected they crossed the river Patowmack, as several horses are missing from Alexandria. The four first were inhabitants of or near Norfolk borough, Virginia.

Whoever apprehends the said prisoners, shall be paid the above reward, or in proportion for either of them. tf

ABRAHAM BURFORD.

April 10, 1777.

BUCEPHALUS,

A fine, strong, active, handsome, young horse, full blood, he is known to get remarkable fine colts,

COVERS this season, at my ferry, on the Eastern Branch of Patowmack river, at thirty shillings per mare, and insures at three pounds; and ten shillings a single leap. Any gentlemen who will favour me with their mares may depend good care shall be taken of them, and pasturage at two shillings and sixpence per week, by their humble servant,

SAMUEL COLLARD.

N. B. The money to be paid down at the stable door, before the mares are covered.

MAHOMET,

A beautiful horse, of the Arabian breed, full fifteen hands high, six years old this spring, a beautiful dapple gray, exceedingly well made, and answers extraordinary well either for the turf, saddle, or carriage,

STANDS this season (which will be until the 20th of August next) at the following most reasonable prices, viz. Twenty-five shillings if paid the first time the mare is covered, otherwise five dollars when the mare refuses, and if not then paid eight dollars, Continental currency.

The subscriber hath for sale some beautiful full blooded mares and colts. w6 BENJ. PHILPOTT.

EIGHTY DOLLARS REWARD,

April 5, 1777.

WENT away this day from the subscriber's plantation, in Prince-George's county, near Patuxent iron-works, an English convict servant man, named JOHN BRETT, a young fellow about 20 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, pitted with the small pox, wears his own yellow hair, has gray eyes, and a down look, when spoke to; had on and took with him, an old fashioned dove coloured broad cloth coat, a chocolate coloured wilton cloth waistcoat, a pair of Russia drab breeches, one white and one brown linen shirt, new felt hat, good new shoes, a pair of yarn stockings, and a soldier's cap covered with a piece of blanketing, and an old felt hat. Whoever takes up said servant, and brings him to the subscriber, at his dwelling plantation, the above reward, or forty dollars for either, by

THOMAS SNOWDEN.

w3

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ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK GREEN.